

TOPIC 1. Soviet Troops in Swinemunde 25X1
 2. Polish Troops in Koeslin
 EVALUATION 25X1 PLACE OBTAINED 25X1
 DATE OF CONTENT Prior to December 1950
 DATE OBTAINED 25X1 DATE PREPARED 1 August 1952
 REFERENCES
 PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)
 REMARKS

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Soviet Troops in Swinemunde.

1. Prior to December 1950, the western section of the former Artillerie Kaserne just north of the Swinemunde-Bad railroad station in Swinemunde (N 54/L 21) was occupied by a Soviet guard battalion of about 400 troops who wore the army uniform with red service color and were armed with submachine guns and rifles. Another four-story building served as a storehouse. Its contents was unknown. The battalion was employed in guarding the slaughter house. A Polish naval unit was located in the eastern section of the installation. *
2. The municipal hospital on Heysestrasse north of the Artillerie Kaserne was used as a Soviet military hospital in December 1950. Some private houses nearby also belonged to the military hospital. **
3. The slaughter house north of the main railroad station in the southern sector of Swinemunde was commanded by Soviet Major Baranov (Jnu) who was the highest administrative officer in Swinemunde and also had other supply installations under his command. The personnel of the slaughter house consisted of about 10 Soviet soldiers and 20 Polish and German workers.

Polish Troops in Koeslin.

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4. [redacted] a school for Polish officer candidates was located in the woods about 1 or 2 km northeast of Koeslin (O 55/M 45) on the road to Zancw (O 55/L 55) prior to July 1950. In May 1950, a unit in the strength of one company headed by a mounted officer moved to the town coming from the direction of the school. The personnel made an especially good impression. In May 1950, the officer candidates moved to exercises. A new course was scheduled to start in October 1950. No other details were available.
5. A new settlement consisting of 10 to 12 double houses and billeting Polish officers' families was on the north side of the road to Zancw northeast of Koeslin. Source did not know to which units the officers were assigned.

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6. A fenced-in area with obstacle courses was on the opposite side of the road across from the settlement. This installation was used for training Polish military dogs. A unit of 50 soldiers with about 50 dogs led by a mounted captain moved almost daily to the area arriving from the town. Some of the dogs carried small boxes at both sides of their bodies.

Miscellaneous.

7. Source learned in July 1950 that the Grossmoellen (O 55/M 45) seaside resort was declared a restricted area. It was guarded by Soviet sentries. Persons entering the area were required to have a certificate issued by a komandatura in Stettin (O 54/O 55) and other identification papers. Source learned from acquaintances that the seaside area could be entered only by special Soviet permission.

* Comment. Another resettler confirmed Soviet troops in Swinemunde-Bad until March 1951. The weapons in the area southwest of the Swinemunde-Bad railroad station mentioned in the reference report probably belong to a Soviet depot which was guarded by personnel of the guard battalion mentioned in the present report. See [redacted]

** [] Comment. According to another report, the municipal hospital and several adjoining villas were occupied by Soviet officers in March 1951.

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